FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

19 AUGUST 1983

Lebanon

Political Developments — "Direct contacts" between "some quarters" and "non-Lebanese" officials violate national sovereignty, President Amin al-Jumayyil told his assembled Cabinet in an expression of "extreme dissatisfaction," Beirut radio reported. The president urged the Cabinet to condemn the "manifestations" which accompanied the "surprise" visit of Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Arens as they weaken state authority, the radio added. Later in the meeting, Al-Jumayyil invited Lebanese leaders to meet with him on unifying the country, the radio said.

In an interview with the Israeli paper *Yoman Hashavu'a*, Druze leader Walid Junblatt contended that he is the only leader capable of imposing order in the country and that if he became prime minister, the Druze-Phalangist clashes would end. Junblatt also denied rumors that the Druze were going to form a separate state.

Ash-Shuf Withdrawal — Lebanese Government leaders requested Israel to take charge of bringing Lebanese Army units into the Ash-Shuf region before the IDF withdrawal is completed, according to a Jerusalem television report. Phalangist forces commander Fadi Afram also discussed the Ash-Shuf conflicts with the Israeli defense minister during his 16 August visit to Beirut and asked that Israel support the Phalangists with a statement of support if not with arms, the television added.

Arens, Karami on Agreement — Following reports that the United States and Syria are considering changing the Israel-Lebanon agreement, Arens reaffirmed his confidence in the U.S. commitment to the accord in remarks broadcast by Jerusalem radio. Meanwhile, in an interview with the London paper *Al-Hawadith*, former Prime Minister Rashid Karami maintained that the government should tear up the joint agreement since it has not achieved its goal of a total Syrian and Israeli withdrawal. Instead, the government should work toward a comprehensive national accord among all the forces in Lebanon, Karami stated. The former prime minister also told the paper that the government's wish to send the Army into the Ash-Shuf area under a "local agreement" is only a trick to serve the partial IDF withdrawal.

Military Developments — Israeli forces closed the Beirut-Sidon highway at Ad-Damur bridge for 1 hour during the evening to enable IDF convoys to move south from Ash-Shuf, Beirut radio reported. The Ash-Shuf area was calm throughout the day, the report added.

Over 15,000 Palestinians arrived "recently" in the north from the YAR, PDRY, and other Arab states as part of a plan to assemble the armed Palestinians withdrawn from Beirut, Voice of Lebanon radio said. A ship unloaded arms and ammunition for the PLO and some leftist parties at Al-Minyah port, the report added.

PLO Affairs

In a dispatch from Damascus, Radio Monte Carlo reported that the PLO conciliation committee had an 8-hour meeting with Fatah opposition leaders. Opposition spokesman Mahmud al-Labadi said that during the meeting, which was held in a "brotherly and frank atmosphere," opposition leaders Sa'id Musa Muragha and Nimr Salih pledged to prevent any fighting, the radio added. Well-informed sources in Damascus, quoted by Algiers Voice of Palestine radio, also said that the PLO opposition promised during the talks to abide by the cease-fire and to end media campaigns. However, a later Voice of Lebanon radio report said Palestinian factions clashed in Al-Biqa' at 1850 GMT.

The PFLP-General Command issued a statement, reported by Radio Monte Carlo, holding Yasir 'Arafat and Khalil al-Wazir responsible for the dissident movement within its ranks. The statement added that the five PFLP-General Command members who participated in a Tripoli news conference have had their membership suspended. North Lebanon Voice of Palestine radio reported that "a number" of PFLP-General Command pilots announced that they have joined the uprising.

Libya-Chad

Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi stated in an interview with French television that he cannot envisage a "short-term solution" to the Chad conflict and again denied any Libyan intervention in the country, AFP reported. Nevertheless, the Libyan leader said authorities in Tripoli and Paris are "in touch" over developments in Chad, AFP stated. Al-Qadhdhafi also asserted that the size of the French contingent means that the troops can no longer be regarded as "instructors" but are a "clear military presence," the AFP report added. According to Al-Qadhdhafi, France has become involved in the conflict "despite itself" because of the United States and is in danger of becoming involved in a "civil war" which could turn into a "catastrophe," the AFP report added. The Chadian Embassy in Paris later denounced the "deceitful peace offer" made by Al-Qadhdhafi during the interview, a related AFP report stated.

Meanwhile, the Transitional National Union Government Foreign Ministry denied rumors that former President Goukouni Oueddei had disappeared during the battle of Faya-Largeau on 30 July, JANA reported. Goukouni is with the

troops on the battlefield, the ministry asserted according to JANA.

As part of a process of "dissuasion," French Defense Minister Charles Hernu announced, 450 more French troops left for the Central African Republic as reserves for possible use in Chad, AFP stated.

Kuwait

Al-Watan described U.S. State Department spokesman Alan Romberg's remarks concerning Kuwait's rejection of Brandon Grove as ambassador as "amazing." The newspaper's editorial called the nomination of a U.S. ambassador who formerly worked in Jerusalem "an undesirable act to the Kuwaiti people." KUNA quoted the *Kuwait Times* accusing the U.S. State Department of putting on a "show of injured innocence" while, in effect, displaying "unprovoked arrogance." Abu Dhabi's *Al-Ittihad* described Kuwait's reaction to Romberg's remarks as "restrained" and supported Kuwait's right to accept or reject any diplomat, WAM reported, and added that Abu Dhabi's *Al-Wahdah* urged the Arabs to support Kuwait on this issue.

Iran

A Foreign Ministry spokesman has condemned U.S. plans to establish light infantry units to counter a possible Soviet attack on Iran, Tehran radio reported. The spokesman accused the United States of seeking to create an atmosphere of terror and to "consolidate its influence and hegemony over subservient countries." The radio quoted the spokesman describing the U.S. plan as "open interference in Iran's internal affairs."

Israel

In an interview with *Ma'ariv* before departing Romania, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir expressed "pessimism" regarding an imminent shift in Soviet-Israeli relations. Shamir said his visit will contribute to Israeli-Romanian relations. Addressing journalists on his return to Israel, Shamir confirmed that Soviet-Israeli relations were discussed during his Bucharest talks, Jerusalem radio reported. Shamir said Israel wants diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union "so that regional problems can be discussed with it too."

FBIS DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS

South Asia

Vol VIII No 162 *19 August 1983*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

AFGHANISTAN

Karmal Speaks on Independence Anniversary 19 August ..... C 1
Resistance Groups Call for 'Constituent Assembly' ..... C 1
'Counterrevolutionary Elements Crushed' in Bagram ..... C 2
Ziray Discusses Foreign Ties, U.S. Support for Rebels *[East Berlin NEUE ZEIT 12 Aug]* ..... C 2

PAKISTAN

'Strict Ban' Ordered on Political Activities ..... F 1
Press Note Reports Dadu District Returned to Normal ..... F 1
AFP Reports on 5th Day of Civil Disobedience Campaign ..... F 1
Delhi Sets Death Toll at 11, Arrests at 65 ..... F 1
'Defunct Parties' Leaders Imprisoned, Fined ..... F 1
Yaqub Khan Speaks on South Asian Relations 18 Aug ..... F 2
Ziaul Haq To Pay State Visit to Turkey From 29 Aug ..... F 2

OTHER COUNTRIES

SRI LANKA

Spokesman Says Security Situation 'Normal' ..... G 1
Jayewardene on Tamil Situation, India's Role ..... G 1

IRAN

U.S. Deployment of Infantry Divisions Condemned ..... I 1
Foreign Ministry Spokesman ..... I 1
Tehran Commentary ..... I 1
U.S.-Egyptian Military Maneuvers Criticized ..... I 1
Prime Minister's Comments ..... I 1
IRNA Account of Musavi Remarks ..... I 2
JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI Editorial ..... I 2
Hashemi-Rafsanjani Meets With Libyan Envoy 18 Aug ..... I 3
Armed Forces Joint Staff Communique No 1,431 ..... I 3
Majlis Deputies Censure Interior Minister in Letter ..... I 3
Radio Iran Reports on Majlis Discussions ..... I 4
11 August Session ..... I 4
Demand for Debate on War ..... I 4
Free Voice of Iran on Setting Up Security Ministry ..... I 4
Hashemi-Rafsanjani Addresses Defense Officials 11 Aug ..... I 4
Musavi on Iraqi 'Brutalities,' Success of Revolution ..... I 5
President Khamene'i Defines Nature of Government ..... I 6
NVOI Commentary Recalls 'Khorasan Officers Rebellion' ..... I 6
Reportage on Recent Afghan Mujahidin Activities ..... I 6
Attack on Military Caravan ..... I 6
Fighting in Herat ..... I 6
Farah Province Attack ..... I 7
President Ziaul Haq's Promise for Elections Examined ..... I 7

Karmal Speaks on Independence Anniversary 19 August
LD190901 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0442 GMT 19 Aug 83

[Text] Kabul, August 18, BAKHTAR —Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA CC and president of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA, congratulated the Afghan people on the 64th anniversary celebrations of regaining of their independence, in a speech delivered by him here today over the radio and television.

He stated that the PDPA was able to direct the struggles of our working people and that the victory of the April Revolution, especially its new and evolutionary phase, not only realized the freedom-loving aspirations of our people but also opened the path for the basic transformations to be brought in the country. The old enemies of freedom and prosperity of our people, the reaction of the region and the world imperialism by the USA in collusion with renegade Chinese leadership unleashed a ruthless undeclared war against the revolution and the people of Afghanistan.

They trained and armed the criminal bands of the murderers and profesional lackeys across the border of our country and exported them to Afghanistan for subversive activities. However, our people bravely defend against all the aggressions, plots and interventions of reaction, imperialism and hegemonism for the safeguard of the gains of the April Revolution and its evolutionary phase. We are not alone in this fight, all progressive mankind headed by the Soviet Union are with us.

Babrak Karmal pointed out that the foundations of the national economy have strengthened. For example, there has been 33 percent rise in the production of electric power, 10 percent in natural gas, 11 percent in cement, 6 percent in woolen textiles and 38 percent in wheat production.

The party and state of the DRA have devoted considerable attention to the question of land and water reforms, the correct solution of which will have a deep impact on the overall process of socio-economic development. Active participation of the peasantry in this process will accelerate the solution of the great problem of social development.

The DRA as a peaceful and non-aligned country, he added, will persistently pursue an active policy for the consolidation of peace and growth of international cooperation. Similarly, it will also play an effective role at the international level in the struggle against imperialism and war and for consolidation of peace and security in the world.

The prestige of Afghanistan in the international area is ever increasing. Today, our country has friendly relations with seventy countries of the world. We are ready to establish mutually beneficial relations with all countries irrespective of their social and political systems based on the principle of co-existence, respect to the rights of sovereignty and national independence and non-interference in the interal affairs of each other.This position is also true with our neighbouring countries, Pakistan, Iran and China. But, unfortunately the soils of Iran and Pakistan are being used in various ways for armed aggression against the DRA. The major organizer and abetter of the undeclared war against the people and government of the DRA is the USA. The Reagan administration has escalated its shameless intervention in the interal affairs of the DRA at the level of state policy. This aggressive and interventionist policy of the USA aggravates the situation around Afghanistan and in the region as a whole.

Babrak Karmal reiterated that the real solution for the issues around Afghanistan is given in the peace proposals of May 14, 1980 and August 24, 1981 which have been put forward by the government of the DRA. We have several times and repeatedly stated that all the existing problems can be peacefully settled through discussion round the table, he added.

Resistance Groups Call for 'Constituent Assembly'
NC181758 Paris AFP in English 1726 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Rome, Aug 18 (AFP) — Three of the six main Afghan resistance movements have decided to call "as soon as possible" a constituent assembly of all the forces opposed to the pro-Soviet government in Kabul.

"We have agreed to invite all the factions of the resistance and all the Afghan provinces to gather at such an assembly," said Homayum Assefi, one of the 14 participants at a four-day meeting which ended here today.

"We have proposed a name to this organization (of a unified resistance) — the United Front of the Resistance," he said, adding that the constituent assembly itself would decide on the name.

The three rebel groups represented here — the Revolutionary Islamic Movement of the Resistance, the Islamic National Front for the Liberation of Afghanistan and the National Liberation Front — have named a 12-member committee to meet in two weeks to prepare the constituent assembly.

"No choice has been made concerning the place and date of the conference. We hope it will be able to be held as soon as possible," Homayum Assefi said.

Homayum Assefi, who works in Paris as a liaison between Afghan rebel groups, said one of the main problems was who would head a unified resistance.

He refused to mention any names but spoke of the "preponderant" role played by former Afghan King Zaher Shah in preparing the meeting here.

He said the ex-king was today a "factor of unity" for the disparate forces fighting the pro-Soviet regime of Afghan President Babrak Karmal.

But the alliance of fundamentalist resistants, considered to have the most effective guerrilla forces, oppose any return of the former king to the political scene.

Homayum Assefi said the ex-king's "call at the end of June to overcome the differences of the past and unite on a common platform aroused a fair amount of enthusiasm from the resistance

in Afghanistan as well as the official movements based in Peshawar (Pakistan)."

The former king was driven from Afghanistan in 1973, after 40 years of rule, by his cousin Prince Daud. The prince was then overthrown and killed, along with several members of his family, by the forces of Babrak Karmal. Homayum Assefi said the former king, who lives in Rome, had not attended the meeting here but had been told of its conclusions. He said creating a government-in-exile depended on the constituent assembly.

"Let's not jump the gun," he added. "It would be very easy for the three movements (here) to create such a government. But the first condition of its survival is for it to come from the popular will, which can only be expressed by a constituent assembly."

'Counterrevolutionary Elements Crushed' in Bagram

LD191701 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Counterrevolutionary elements, who had disrupted the peaceful life of the people of Khak-e Jagbar subdistrict, Bagram District, Kabul Province, were recently crushed as a result of the courage and heroism of our heroic Armed Forces. The national flag of the glorious party banner were hoisted on the top of the local government building yesterday.

According to a report by a BAKHTAR agency reporter, these uncultured and bestial enemies of the people of Afghanistan burnedschools in the Khak-e Jagbar subdistrict and inflicted great damage on the houses of the people and public establishments. (? These enemies of revolution) who are subject to indignation and hatred by the people, have been crushed as a result of the heroism and bravery of the officers and men of the Armed Forces. Stores of equipment and fatal weapons have been seized from them.

A meeting, which was held in Khak-e Jagbar to celebrate the annihilation of the enemies of the April Revolution, was attended by the provincial party committee secretary of Kabul Province, governor, and sarandoy commander. A number of the toiling people of the subdistrict were also present. They once again exposed in their speeches the savageries and crimes of rebels. At the meeting, the party and state banners were hoisted over the Khak-e Jagbar subdistrict local government building and the subdistrict officials resumed their work. The meeting concluded with the distribution of food and relief goods to the people of the subdistrict.

Ziray Discusses Foreign Ties, U.S. Support for Rebels

AU161859 East Berlin Neue Zeit in German 12 Aug 83 p 5

[Interview by APN Kabul correspondent A. Sukhoparov with Saleh Mohammad Ziray, Politburo member and secretary of PDPA Central Committee, in Kabul—date not given]

[Text] [Question] How do you assess the outcome of the visit of the party-government delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan to the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR]?

[Answer] The Afghan public regards the visit of the party-government delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan with Babrak Karmal at the head as evidence of the deepening relations between these two friendly states. Afghanistan and the MPR have signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation, a trade agreement, and other documents.

[Question] How are the relations of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan with other countries developing?

[Answer] Afghanistan's foreign policy is based on the principles of peaceful coexistence and nonalignment. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan now maintains diplomatic relations with some 70 states. We have recently established diplomatic relations with Nicaragua, Grenada, and Laos.

Great opportunities for mutually advantageous cooperation between Afghanistan and India have opened up as a result of the meeting of the statesmen of these countries in Kabul where they signed a protocols for cooperation in economy, technology, and trade and on developing cooperation in the media.

As previously, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan endorses a political solution to the situation in Southwest Asia. In the proposals of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan of 14 May 1980 and 24 August 1981, a constructive program for solving these questions has been expounded. Indispensable prerequisites for this are the discontinuation of the armed or other interference in the affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and international guarantees that such interference will also cease in the future.

[Question] The Western press maintains as previously that the presence of the limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan allegedly prevents a settlement of the situation in our region.

[Answer] The question of the invitation and withdrawal of the Soviet troop contingent lies only within the powers of these two countries. We regard the fact that this question is also being taken up by other countries as interference in the affairs of our country and as a design against international law. We have stated repeatedly that the withdrawal of the limited contingent of Soviet troops from the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan will come up for debate as soon as the danger to Afghanistan's independence and territorial integrity has been eliminated.

But this is being prevented by the destructive attitude of the U.S. Government toward a political settlement and by the undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, which recently has been considerably escalated by Washington. Proof of this also is President Reagan's end of the year speech in which he promised increased support to the bandits and terrorists who are being smuggled into Afghanistan. The United States has already spent more than $200 million for the Afghan counterrevolutionaries. This year it has approved another $105 million. It supplies the bandits with the most modern weapons, including chemical agents with which peaceful residents are being killed in Afghanistan and industrial enterprises, schools, and hospitals are being blown up. Damage of some $7 billion has been inflicted on the national economy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan through the military interference of imperialism and reaction.

'Strict Ban' Ordered on Political Activities

BK181549 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Zone B martial law headquarters has placed a strict ban on all types of political activities under martial law regulation No 48. The ban includes propagation of the political opinion or stand in writing or orally of any political party, organization, or politician. The martial law especially bans holding press conferences, issuing press statements or giving press interviews, and the publication of statements or commentaries by foreign journalists, leaders, press or TV. Violators of this regulation are liable to punishment of 14 years of rigorous imprisonment, fine, confiscation of property, and lashes not exceeding 25.

Press Note Reports Dadu District Returned to Normal

BK181551 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] A press note issued by the Dadu district magistrate says the situation in Dadu district generally is peaceful and life has returned to normal except for minor incidents at (Bhang Sayeedabad) and (Khairpur-Nadirshah),where a few people formed processions. Section 144 [banning assembly of five or more persons] has been imposed in the district with immediate effect. Police in a mild baton charge dispersed the people before any disturbance could take place.

AFP Reports on 5th Day of Civil Disobedience Campaign

BK181726 Hong Kong AFP in English 1708 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Islamabad, Aug. 18 (AFP) — Police killed six demonstrators attacking public buildings in Sind Province today, and clashes broke out in a number of other areas as the campaign of civil disobedience entered its fifth day, informed sources said. The campaign, launched by the eight-party coalition Movement for the Restoration of Democracy, began after President Ziaul Haq's announcement last Friday of an 18-month plan for a return to "Islamic democracy" after six years of martial law. At least 12 people have died in clashes in Sind Province since then, and conservative estimates put the number of arrests to date at well over 1,000 people.

Today's police shooting in Naushero Feroz in Sind came after tear gas had failed to stop demonstrators attacking public buildings. In Qasi Ahmad, in the centre of the province, a security guard died of his burns after a mob set fire to the bank he was guarding. Similar violent clashes took place in half a dozen towns elsewhere in the province, which has had Army reinforcements drafted in to quell the trouble.

Meanwhile, in Karachi, Fatehyab Ali Khan, leader of the Workers and Peasants' Party, and one of the few MRD leaders left free, was arrested as several thousand people braved the monsoon rains and took to the streets.

In Peshawar, some 50 militants of the National Democratic Party were arrested, while in Rawalpindi, demonstrators stoned police vehicles taking four politicians to prison.

Acting President of the MRD Ghulam Ahmad Bilore, who took over when Begum Nasim Wali Khan was arrested yesterday, was himself arrested today. The new acting president is Malik Hakmeen Khan of the Pakistani People's Party.

Military courts at Karachi and Jacobabad sentenced 14 demonstrators to a year's prison, heavy fines, or 10 lashes.

Meanwhile, military authorities all over the country are issuing statements reminding people that all political activity is forbidden under martial law, and the press has been ordered not to publish information on the internal situation from foreign news agencies. However, in Punjab, the country's most heavily populated region, a strike has been called for next Wednesday, and a number of religious and local leaders have announced their support for MRD.

President Zia cancelled all public engagements for the third time today, but a cabinet meeting to examine the situation has been called for Sunday. The government, hoping to avoid admitting the seriousness of the situation for as long as possible, has been counting on keeping the violence contained within Sind Province, Pakistani political observers judge.

Delhi Sets Death Toll at 11, Arrests at 65

BK190909 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 19 Aug 83

[Text] In Pakistan, troops are patrolling six towns in the southern province of Sind. The official death toll in the last 2 days of clashes between the security forces and those opposing the military regime rose to 11. The martial law authorities have sent troops to the towns of Dadu, Moro, Qazi, Ahmad, Naushahro Firoz, Jacobabad, and Larkana. All these towns have seen violent protest rallies against President Zia's regime.

The agitation was started by the Movement for Restoration of Democracy — an alliance of opposition parties. Sixtyfive opposition leaders and activists are reported to have been arrested.

'Defunct Parties' Leaders Imprisoned, Fined

BK190545 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 19 Aug 83

[Text] According to a press note issued by the Shikarpur district magistrate last night, mischievous elements entered the Shikarpur railway station premises and engaged in vandalism. The press note adds that the police have arrested three mischievous elements and the situation is under control.

A summary military court in Karachi yeterday heard cases against 12 people accused of arranging a political gathering last Monday [15 August],in which one police constable was injured. Ten of them were sentenced to 1 year of rigorous imprisonment and 10 lashes and the remaining two were acquitted because of lack of evidence.

In Hyderabad, five people were sentenced to 1 year of rigorous imprisonment and fines ranging from 20,000 to 50,000 rupees for violation of various martial law regulations.

A summary military court in Lahore has sentenced two leaders of the defunct political parties to 1 year rigorous imprisonment and fined each 20,000 rupees for violation of the martial law regulations.

Yaqub Khan Speaks on South Asian Relations 18 Aug

BK190703 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan has said it is vital for South Asian nations to undertake measures to dispel residual mistrust and suspicion and fortify mutual trust and confidence. He was addressing the 10th anniversary of the founding of Institute of Strategic Studies in Islamabad this afternoon.

He said Pakistan enjoys relations of friendship and cooperation with South Asian states which are characterized by clear perceptions on matters of interest to the region and reflected in the convergence of positions on contemporary international issues. He said they have supported each other's efforts aimed at safeguarding the stability and security of the region and its environs on the basis of sovereign equality and respect for the independence and territorial integrity of all states.

Referring to the checkered history of Pakistan-India relations, he said a truly positive approach is called for if we are to move forward in a spirit of constructive endeavor to build a hopeful future for the coming generation. In this context, he referred to Pakistan's offer to India of a proposal for the conclusion of a nonaggression pact between the two countries. He said both Pakistan and India have exchanged the drafts of the nonaggression pact offered by Pakistan and the Indian proposal of the treaty of peace, friendship, and cooperation. These drafts are under consideration and it is our sincere belief that a mutually satisfactory agreement can be reached. The foreign minister said if the question of Jammu and Kashmir could have been settled, relations between the two states would have been qualitatively different. Today both Pakistan and India recognize that the solution of this outstanding dispute would remove the only hurdle in the way of establishment of an enduring peace between them. Pakistan, on its part, he said, is committed to find a just and peaceful solution to the Jammu and Kashmir question in the spirit of the Simla agreement.

The foreign minister emphatically reiterated that Pakistan is not engaged in an arms race, but it believes that each state is free to determine the level and strength of its armed forces and armaments. He said it is inadmissible for one country to embark upon a lavish pursuit of arming itself with the most sophisticated offensive weapons, while at the same time expecting its neighbors to forego their essential defense requirements.

The foreign minister also referred to the military intervention in Afghanistan and its grave repercussion and said Pakistan has been in the vanguard of efforts to find a peaceful settlement of the problem. The foreign minister also spoke about the important and positive role being played by China in its abiding commitment to peace and in creating an atmosphere of confidence among the smaller states of South Asia.

Ziaul Haq To Pay State Visit to Turkey From 29 Aug

BK190537 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 19 Aug 83

[Text] According to a joint statement issued in Islamabad and Ankara, President General Mohammad Ziaul Haq will pay a state visit to Turkey from 29 August at the invitation of President Kenan Evren. The statement adds that the visit is in connection with the fraternal relations between the two countries.

SRI LANKA

Spokesman Says Security Situation 'Normal'

BK181144 Colombo International Service in English 1045 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] The security situation throughout the island has returned to normal with no incidents reported by the police. The secretary, Ministry of State, Douglas Liyanage told a news conference in Colombo yesterday that 19 persons have so far been detained under emergency regulations. Arrest orders were issued on 31 persons. The latest person to be arrested was Lional Bopage, general secretary of the Janata Vimukthi Peramuna.

Mr Liyanage stressed that the public should note that it is an offense to harbor or conceal anyone suspect to be a member of a proscribed organization. It is also an offense to fail to give immediate information if such a person has been harbored or concealed by anyone else. Such information should be given to the nearest Gram Seva [village welfare] officer or to the officer in charge of the nearest police station. These offenses, Mr Liyanage pointed out, are punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term of not less than 3 months and not exceeding 5 years and to a fine of not less that 500 rupees and not exceeding 5,000 rupees.

Answering a question, he said that the detention of these persons was in the interest of the public security under the emergency regulation.

Jayewardene on Tamil Situation, India's Role

BK181242 Hong Kong AFP in English 1222 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Excerpt] New Delhi, Aug. 18 (AFP) — Less than a week after welcoming India's "good offices", Sri Lankan President Jayewardene has made it plain he sees no immediate role for New Delhi in negotiations with minority Tamils in Sri Lanka, the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA (PTI) reported from Colombo today.

"At present, I have no idea of calling for any help," Mr. Jayewardene told Indian correspondents at his official residence in Colombo. He went on to say that no progress had been made towards starting the negotiations since his emissary returned from [word indistinct] Indian capital last week. But, Mr. Jayewardene affirmed he would receive a special envoy Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was sending to brief him on talks she had in New Delhi with the Sri Lankan Tamil leader, Appapillai Amirthalingam, PTI said.

The president told the reporters that he had traced the origins of the Tamil separatist "eelam" movement in northern Sri Lanka and accused New Delhi of turning "a blind eye" to support for the movement from the southern Indian state of Tamil Nadu.

He went on to say that Sri Lanka would give citizenship to the "stateless" people of Indian origin living in the country, and declared categorically that he perceived no threat to the island republic from neighbouring India, PTI said. "As long as Mrs. Gandhi is there, I have no fear, no suspicion," the Sri Lankan leader was quoted as saying.

In response to reports that, despite his denials, India still appeared to believe Colombo approached the United States for help in meeting an imaginary threat from India, he asked simply, "supposing we had."

When asked if he would seek foreign assistance if a similar situation arose again, Mr. Jayewardene said, "Certainly, if there is a threat from India," PTI said.

He also indicated he would go slow on the proposed negotiations with Sri Lanka's Tamil community pending restoration of law and order in the country. "Firstly, I must put the Armed Forces and the police into a proper frame of mind. They must carry out the orders," he said.

In an earlier interview published here today, Mr. Jayewardene said that Sri Lanka's minority Tamils had to boost their presence in the country's Armed Forces to a reasonable level. "It would be not difficult once the TULF (Tamil United Liberation Front) abandoned their platform for eelam-independence," he told the *Indian Express* daily.

U.S. Deployment of Infantry Divisions Condemned

Foreign Ministry Spokesman

LD181112 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] In connection with the announcement made by U.S. officials about preparing and organizing five light infantry divisions to be used in Iran's mountainous regions to counter a so-called Soviet attack, our Foreign Ministry spokesman has said:

The U.S. main aim is to create an atmosphere of terror and threats in the region and, particularly, to check genuine Islamic movements and the expansion of the Islamic Revolution. The United States also seeks to expand and consolidate its influence and hegemony over subservient countries. This is taking place this time under the habitual pretext of countering Soviet attacks. The Islamic Republic of Iran once again condemns the United States' evil intentions and this aggressive step and considers it tantamount to open interference in Iran's internal affairs and those of the countries of the region. These efforts undoubtedly will produce no results for the United States other than a greater coordination and unity among the Muslim nations of the region.

Tehran Commentary

LD181326 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1103 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Unscheduled, unattributed commentary]

[Text] The spokesman of our country's Foreign Ministry strongly condemned America's expansionist and aggressive moves in preparing five infantry divisions to be used in mountainous areas in Iran — to confront a Soviet invasion, they say.

In order to undermine the independent spirit of Third World countries, world arrogance has constantly tried to make out that the world is polarized and has overlooked the basic, determining role of risen nations. The victory of the Islamic Revolution and the continuance of its triumphant independence has encouraged and galvanized the world oppressed, especially the Muslims in the region and the Palestinians, toward spontaneous and confident movements, and has taught them that they can fight and win without dependence on blocs involving the unified system of international blasphemy. In other words, the risen, deprived people of the countries in bondage have learned too well that they should think and fight independently in order to be free. For victory can only be achieved this way.

The American plan to train and equip a military force to confront a Soviet invasion is merely a propaganda trick. For the trend of the victories of Operations Val-Farj II and III has once again shown Iran's military might against the Ba'thist, Zionist aggressors. These victories were achieved in spite of American propaganda about Iran's inability to solve its military and political problems, foiled all the plots hatched by the world mass media, and made the Zionist regime ruling Iraq even shakier.

The imminent downfall of Saddam, the exposure of the lies of foreign news agencies, the psychological ineffectiveness of the NATO maneuvers and the rapid aggression forces, and our powerful combatants are factors attesting to America's political and miliary defeat and disgraceful retreat on this issue.

Naturally, such defeats and retreats must be covered up with various threats and ultimatums. In this connection, it is once again pointed out that not only would America's intervention make our nation more united, but that the possibility of such an act of aggression would increase the number of our volunteers and pagan-fighters. America and other aggressor expansionists must accept that any intervention in the region would be confronted with strong resistance by the Muslims and would increase the political and military crises facing the great satan.

U.S.-Egyptian Military Maneuvers Criticized

Prime Minister's Comments

LD181811 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Prime Minister Mir-Hoseyn Musavi this morning received the participants in the special camp set up for the oppressed people's mobilization of the Islamic Corps of Revolution Guards. Citing the changes and turn of events enabling our revolution to stant up to the big powers and the fact that a major portion of the world oil resources is in the Middle East and that it belongs to future Islamic generations, the prime minister said: We do not want to have a master; we want to do what we want. It is because of this that the eyes of the entire world are looking at our revolution. They wonder how we managed to succeed barehanded and end the pressure of global arrogance in our country; how we managed, despite all difficulties and plots, to maintain our freedom and honor.

The prime minister then added: In our country, children of 12 or 13 years old take up arms and fight the enemy; they stand up to the big powers and their complex weapons. It is, therefore, natural for other Third World countries to learn from us. They also will realize that it is only through returning to Islam and faith that a nation of 40-million can become victorious. These are the motivations that are frightening the big powers. America's attempt to defeat us is not only linked to the issue of oil, it is apprehensive that should the revolution manage to stand on its own feet, then it is capable of teaching every single nation throughout the world the lesson of freedom.

Alluding to the U.S.-Egyptian maneuver in the Persian Gulf region, Musavi said: By resorting to such maneuvers the enemy wants to intimidate the region's states and to frighten them lest they might someday entertain the idea of independence. However, we have been tested and therefore are afraid of nothing. By relying on faith, Islam and the Koran, we will resist the bullies. (? These maneuvers) will serve no purpose, but to instigate the region's nations. We will break off the arms of the big powers in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocan, for return to the Koran and Islam cannot be confined to any one place, as our revolution belongs to all the region's countries.

Concluding his remarks, the prime minister said: The struggles launched by you members of the mobilization are talked about everywhere. The story of your daring display of courage on the battlefronts is raised among the world deprived and oppressed people. It is therefore, only natural that your faith and belief should lead to the reawakening of such spirit among all the world Muslims. This mammoth Islamic movement in the region, led by the imam of the nation, will foil all plots. Today, the Islamic Revolution continues to expand throughout the world.

IRNA Account of Musavi Remarks
GF181732 Tehran IRNA in English 1702 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Tehran, Aug. 18, IRNA — Prime Minister Musavi speaking to a group of members of the basij [mobilization units]of the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps said today that currently various plots were being hatched against the Islamic revolution of Iran and the U.S. and its allies were preparing for a massive military maneuver in the Persian Gulf. This move endangered interests of the region and those countries which have decided to regain their liberty, he added. Furthermore, the measure aimed at preserving interests of world devourers in the Persian Gulf region, which in fact belonged to the nations of the region.

Referring to Islamic revolution of Iran and its achievements, the prime minister said that the Muslim people of Iran have been able to thwart all plots and have established a government which yeilds to no power. The Iranian people wanted to run their own affairs and have no master and that was why the Islamic revolution of Iran was being watched by people of the world. The people of the world have witnessed that how Iranian people bare handedly have put an end to presence of world oppressors and have been able to protect their liberty and dignity despite all vicious plots, Musavi said.

It was natural that the people of the Third World would take lessons from Iran whose youngsters have taken up arms and fought off the enemy. He continued that the Third World nations would realise that a nation of forty million gained victory only through returning to Islam a phenomenon that the big powers fear.

The U.S. Government feared that once the Islamic revolution of Iran stood on its own feet, it would set a model for other nations, said the prime minister.

As for the joint U.S.-Egypt military maneuver in the Persian Gulf, Musavi said that by resorting to such exercises, the U.S. wanted to create fear amongst nations of the region, thus undermining their determination to dispose of shackles of defendence. However, he stressed that the Iranian people feared nothing and stood against aggressors, equipped with Koran, Islam and faith. Such maneuvers would lead to nothing but provocations [against] people of the region. We will sever hands of big powers from the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean because return to Islam and Koran cannot be halted.

He concluded that the Islamic revolution of Iran belonged to all people of the region. He also praised service of the members of the basij corps.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Musavi received members of cultural department of the Qom theological center who are on their way to Rome to attend the painting and design exhibition.

In this meeting the prime minister talked about the contemporary art, influence of Western culture and the relation between the government and art. He also stressed that prevailing principles in art would be based on Islamic values.

JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI Editorial
GF181708 Tehran IRNA in English 1630 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Tehran, August. 18, IRNA — These days corridors of the U.S. Defence Department are crowded with U.S. generals bustling around with their war plan to get approval for the performance of joint maneuvers in a number of strategic countries in the Middle East and North Africa.

Thus began the morning daily *Jomhuri-ye Eslami* Thursday in its editorial, entitled Washington and Maneuvering Amongst Gunpowder Kegs, excerpts of the article follow:

These maneuvers are mainly conducted near centers of crisis in the Middle East and in Africa where interests of the West, especially those of the United States, are either at stake or on the verge of destruction.

The question which emerges is whether Washington is following a specific course and aiming at a definite goal under the cover of these maneuvers? To answer this question, it is necessary to review history of these maneuvers since the victory of the Islamic revolution.

Prior to the triumph of the Islamic revolution, the U.S. had stationed in Iran over 40,000 troops, ranging from top ranking advisors to privates, in a bid to make the toppled shah's regime the gendarme of the region it did not have to maintain a sizable military force then. By the same token costly maneuvers also were not deemed necessary.

The Islamic revolution and its impacts on other Muslim countries throughout the world, made Washington to think of hindering the spread of the Islamic revolution by proclaiming its military presence in the region and by showing off its power and capabilities to massacre of people.

In other words, before the Islamic revolution Washington was in an offensive state due to its political and military status in the region, and therefore there was no need for such maneuvers since there was no country to dare to confront the U.S..

But after the victory of the revolution and the loss of the balance of power against interests of Washington and emergence of new power, called Islam, Washington has assumed a defensive position.

The importance of the issue was discovered when a Pentagon spokesman, referring to the necessity of conducting such maneuvers, announced that such operations were essential to strengthening the morale of the friends.

Although this system failed to save the former defunct regime in Iran from downfall, Pentagon's military officials believe that a defeated experiment might lead to sucess under different circumstances.

These maneuvers assure reactionary regimes in the region of the U.S. support and at the same time warns opponents of these regimes, even if they comprise the whole population of the region there, to consider the military might of the war machine of the United States.

But this attitude itself reveals that Washington has lost its faith in the power of regional states and feels that it should embark on a direct military interference, for which it is being prepared. The United States has now realised that the time of propaganda harangue is over and it has to exhibit power flagrantly in order to save remnants of its prestige.

This is the second time that the United States embarks on conducting maneuvers in the region almost simultaneously with the observation of hajj rituals.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan is going through his last year of presidency and thus needs a winning card to put before the opponent candidate. So far the White House policy has been to conduct several maneuvers in various parts of the world and then suddenly strike one particular point. It seems that this time it is Latin America's turn.

Moreover, these fresh maneuvers could be a good opportunity for experimenting new weapons as well as refurbishing U.S. bases in the region so that there would be no need for the establishment of air bridge and heavy transportation at crucial times.

However, the United States is resembling a wayfarer who has entered a dark and strange grove and is constantly thinking of possible dangers and, therefore, cannot enter the area which might well turn into another Vietnam for it.

White House's overall pressure on its European allies to convince them for having military presence in the region, is now further increasing, the U.S. has come to the conclusion that all European countries having interests in the Middle East should defend their interests through military means as well as suppresing liberation movements and even establishing lackey regimes such as the Lebanese Phalangist, and the Zionist regimes.

To exhibit its power in various corners of the world, Washington is now trying to increase the dimension of such maneuvers but it should consider that nations in the region have now turned into kegs of gunpower stored dangerously close to open fire. The barrels may look quite safe and secure as long as the explosion has not occurred. But once it occurs then....

Hashemi-Rafsanjani Meets With Libyan Envoy 18 Aug

LD190231 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] Sa'd Mujbir, Libyan ambassador to Tehran, tonight met and conferred with Hashemi-Rafsanjani, speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly. In this meeting, the region's current issues and relations between the two countries were discussed and debated. Sa'd Mujbir conveyed to Hashemi-Rafsanjani a message from the Libyan leader, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, stating support for the stance adopted by the Islamic Republic of Iran on the crimes committed by the Zionist enemy and the conspiracies of U.S. imperialism and reaction in the Middle East.

Armed Forces Joint Staff Communique No 1,431

LD181727 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Communique No 1,431 of Joint Staff of Armed Forces of Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] In His exalted name. Exchanges of artillery and mortar fire continued yesterday on the western fronts of the country. In the Piranshahr operational sector, the combatants of Islam fired on the enemy positions; four mortar launchers of the Saddamist forces were destroyed and the enemy fire was silenced.

Yesterday, the traffic of the enemy's light and heavy vehicles, observed in the vicinity of Darband, was stopped by our forces' fire. In the Mehran operational sector, our forces continued to defend their defense positions and regions and set fire to one ammunition dump of the enemy and killed a number of the Saddamist mercenaries.

In the Naftshahr area, our forces opened fire on a convoy of enemy vehicles. As a result, the enemy suffered losses and casualties. In the (?Sumar) area, the fire of the combatants of Islam stopped the activities of enemy infantrymen.

On the southern fronts yesterday, the forces of Islam, enjoying complete superiority, foiled all enemy operations. Exchanges of fire continued on both sides of the Arvand Rud. As a result of the fire of our combative units,one of the enemy's observation posts and three slit trenches of the Saddamists were destroyed and more than 20 of them were killed or wounded.

Yesterday, a number of the enemy forces, who were busy carrying out construction operations in the northeastern vicinity of Pichangizeh up to Badviyeh and west of Salamcheh, were forced to flee by the fire of the combatants of Islam. Our combatants' fire also stopped the enemy patrols' penetration into the Sharhani region.

[Signed] Joint Staff of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran

Majlis Deputies Censure Interior Minister in Letter

LD181233 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Excerpts] According to our correspondent, today's open session of the Majlis was chaired by Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani.

Concerning a letter by 50 Majlis deputies censuring the interior minister on six counts, presented to the Majlis by the deputy for

Gonbad-e Kavus, Hashemi-Rafsanjani asked the signatories to submit detailed explanations for each count.

The next Majlis session will be at 0730 this Sunday.

Radio Iran Reports on Majlis Discussions

11 August Session

GF130644 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian 1330 GMT 12 Aug 83

[Text] Following the increase of the influence of the imam's line on all aspects of politics and military affairs of the Islamic Republic, the warnings of moderate clergymen to Ruhollah Khomeyni have once again begun. The warning notices of Majlis deputies, followers of the imam's line, to moderate religious groups and the dissolution of administrative offices of those who oppose the clerical rule doctrine, shows the intensification and continuation of the power struggle in the Islamic Republic.

Yesterday, Engineer Mehdi Bazargan, former prime minister of the Khomeyni regime and one of the proponents of the extremist policies of Islamic sovereignty, in an open session of the Islamic Majlis during a discussion of various problems, once again criticized the government's policies and demanded that a free election be held throughout the country. He pointed out the recent demonstrations and unrest in the country, stressing that these reflect the opposition's hope to overthrow the Islamic regime.

During his speech, the atmosphere in the Majlis became tense as followers of the imam's line interrupted his speech by shouting insults. Several Majlis deputies yesterday demanded the immediate arrest of Mehdi Bazargan and attacked his character.

Demand for Debate on War

GF141840 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian 1330 GMT 14 Aug 83

[Text] According to reports from London by sources close to Nehzat-e Azadi, following the heavy losses suffered by the Islamic Republic in the recent military offensives, a group of Majlis deputies have for the fourth time asked the Majlis speaker for a closed session to discuss the war issues. This group of deputies base their demand on Article 76 of the Constitution of the Islamic Republic,which states that the Majlis has the right to investigate all the affairs of the country. They have requested the presence of members of the Supreme Defense Council so that they can inform the deputies of the facts of the war and the decisions made in this respect.

Three letters of protest signed by a number of deputies were handed over to the Majlis speaker earlier, but they have been ignored.

Part of one letter which has been published by Nehzat-e Azadi in Europe states: Considering the contradictory reports on the war and opposing views aired by the leaders of the country on the subject, we consider a statement of concern by the Majlis deputies a natural thing and believe that the present and future interests of the country dictate that the request by the deputies concerning a closed Majlis session be (?respected).

The Nehzat-e Azadi statement which has been signed by Mehdi Bazargan, Yadollah (Shohabi), Ebrahim Yazdi, Ahmad Sadr Haj Seyyed-Javadi, and another group of Ruhollah Khomeyni's Majlis deputies, accuses the Supreme Defense Council and Hashemi-Rafsanjani of attempting to hide the facts of the war from the Majlis deputies contrary to the clear wording of the Constitution ofthe Islamic Republic.

According to another reliable report, another letter signed by 30 Majlis deputies has been handed over to the Majlis speaker on the same subject.

Free Voice of Iran on Setting Up Security Ministry

GF182032 (Clandestine) Free Voice of Iran in Persian 1500 GMT 18 Aug 83

[Text] The Majlis of the mullahs today ratified the (?amendment) which the Council of Experts added to the law to establish the Ministry of Information and Security. Thus, the law that is designed to crush the people was approved by the Majlis and has been sent to the Cabinet for its implementation.

The Khomeyni regime drafted the bill some months back to turn the former organization of information and security, SAVAK, into a ministry, to be headed by a mullah. The aim of the law to set up a Ministry of Information and Security is to expand and strenthen the security and suppressive organizations of the Khomeyni regime and to campaign against the combatant and freedom-loving people of Iran.

We would like to remind you that prior to the setting up of the Khomeyni regime, the organization of information and security, SAVAK, was disbanded, but with the coming into power of the mullahs, this organization resumed its work under the name of (?SADAMA) with the participation of the regime's mercenaries. Now, by changing it into a ministry, this organization will further serve the interests of the mullahs' disctatorship.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani Addresses Defense Officials 11 Aug

GF121930 Tehran IRNA in English 1700 GMT 12 Aug 83

[Text]Tehran, Aug 12 IRNA — Majlis Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani talked Thursday about the domination of superpowers upon the oppressed nations of the world through their monopoly of arms manufacture adding that the real war in the world was the war of technology and sciences. What has made some groups powerful and others weak has been the level of acquisition of both, he said.

He mentioned that politics, economics and relations among various countries of the world were determined by superpowers due to their monopolisation of sciences and technology and that they could bring under control the wars as a result of this. The Majlis speaker further said that the lives and affairs of the people have become insignificant playthings for a group of arms man-

ufacturers and cartels. They have enslaved four billion people and have imposed their ominous and oppressive domination upon them through whole slaughter and crime. He continued that they have created in each part of the world centres of danger and the missiles of superpowers have been targetted towards China, Japan and Europe. They have, he said, preoccupied the people with crises as the issues of India, Pakistan, China-India, Soviet Union-Japan, South Korea-North Korea, the Zionist regime-Arabs. One day they talk about critical conditions in Rhodesia and South Africa and the other about Chad. All these incidents are created by those who control the technology of arms manufacturing.

Referring to the domination and influence of superpowers on many countries, Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani said that if the people were truly concerned about redressing these greivances, we could prepare a program in the Third World and stand against this oppressive machinery and save the Third World. If the non-aligned countries utilise their political-economic-technological resources they could show the superpowers a thing or two, he said.

Stressing that an oppressive power was not eternal, the Majlis speaker talked about the advent of Islam at a time when there were not even the most primitive kind of schools in Mecca and explained its expansion in the world.

He then said that the global oppression put its scientific power at the disposal of Iraq in the Iraqi-imposed war upon Iran and did its best to prevent us from utilising the facilities we had. But, he added, our combatants created such epics with their power of faith that no one imagined possible. The Majlis speaker emphasised that if we could utilise, administer, install and repair the equipment we had such as the F-14 jet fighters, its complex missiles, radar systems and etc., we would have changed into a power that no one could counter with regards to the faith and self-sacrificing morale of the Iranian nation.

Highlighting the effects of people's presence in the battle scenes, Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani said that if the Arabs gathered at the Zionist regime's border and fought for six months and suffered martyrs passed mine fields with all those strong defensive lines in order to capture a fortification such as Hajj 'Umran as we did, they could thoroughly annihilate the Zionists.

In another part of his speech, the Majlis speaker said that when the enemy dropped bombs on the civilian areas of Gilan-e Gharb, in Bakhtaran Province, Wednesday, the people who had sustained (more than 600) martyred and wounded, shouted war, war, until victory, this kind of resistance can be a good sample for the oppressed nations.

Speaking about the fear of superpowers concerning the power of the Islamic revolution of Iran, Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani said it is because they see the revolution standing on its own feet, giving martyrs, annihilating the enemy while simultaneously countering the United States and the Soviet Union and their lackeys inside the country.

Stressing that the world people believed that if one country ridded itself of the United States, it would be entraped by the Soviet Union, he said that the Islamic revolution proved that even a nation with the level of science and technology that we have, could resist and be independent from any superpower. But, he said, they should sacrifice their lives and properties and tolerate hardships, shortages and high prices.

In conclusion, Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani said that in the present world the arms manufactures and oil cartels brought to office people such as Carters and Reagans and Iran which had both oil, and weapons and inventive brains and above all faith, could play a role in the region and the world.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Rafsanjani made the speech to a group of people including the minister of defence, Colonel Mohammadi Salimi, personnel of the national defence industries as well as a group of members of the Muslim students associations in the U.S., Canada and Pakistan and some graduates of Indian sub-continent.

Musavi on Iraqi 'Brutalities,' Success of Revolution

LD132104 Tehran IRNA in English 1923 GMT 13 Aug 83

[Text] Tehran, Aug 13, IRNA — Prime Minster Mir-Hoseyn Musavi speaking in a meeting with members of Islamic associations from the USA and Canada, here today, said that enemy fancies in vain that bombardment of residential areas would compel Iran to accept peace. However, he added, if the Iraqi Government was rational, it should have realised that such brutalities only serve to harden solidarity of the Iranian people.

Continuing his remarks on the nearly three-year old Iraqi imposed war, the prime minister said that world powers were supporting the Iraqi regime to defeat the Islamic revolution of Iran. On the contrary, he added, the Iranian people without any foreign aid and assistance have been fighting off the enemy forces.

Drawing a comparison between the current situation of the country and some two years ago, Prime Minister Musavi said that the pillars of the Islamic Republic have grown stronger and added that strong will of the people has saved the Islamic revolution. He said that one of the miracles of the Islamic revolution of Iran was training of a new managerial system. The vacuum created in this field following the victory of the Islamic revolution of Iran has now completely been filled.

As for the martyrs of the Islamic revolution of Iran, such as the late chief justice, Ayatollah Dr. Mohammad Beheshti, he said that the key to the success of the Islamic revolution of Iran was the fact that it did not rely on a person or [word indistinct] persons.

He further pointed out that experience of the world revolutions showed that reliance of revolutions on special characters, has been harmful. Such were the cases of Sukarno, and Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir fortunately, one of the outstanding features of the Islamic revolution of Iran, he stressed, was that it did not rely on individuals.

Therefore, Imam Khomeyni ever since the time that he was in Paris, had stressed establishment of fundamental organisations

which formed the pillars of the Islamic Republic and consequently the revolution and the (?system) did not depend on individuals, he added.

President Khamene'i Defines Nature of Government

LD172135 Tehran IRNA in English 2004 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] Tehran, Aug. 17, IRNA — President Khamene'i said to a group of visiting members of ulema here today that despite the classification of "theocracy" as given to the Islamic Republic by foreign propaganda, the government in Iran is not "theocratic" but rather "a government of religion and religious tenets, and a government by pious people and believers in general" as distinguished from a government by any specific sector of the society.

Khamene'i reminded that the revolution in Iran was not anything which could possibly have happened as result of popular response to a number of declarations by the so-called liberals or by a group of pseudo-intellectuals. He said it was the element of religion which mobilised and inspired the people throughout the revolution at a most crucial juncture in the history of the country. He reminded also that ever since the Islamic revolution was gaining impetus in Iran the people who took inspiration from the ulema greatly surpassed the people who were inspired by the intellectuals at that time.

He also called on the ulema to maintain their spiritual relation with the [words indistinct] devoting some of their daily time to religious scholarship.

NVOI Commentary Recalls 'Khorasan Officers Rebellion'

[Editorial Report] The clandestine National Voice of Iran in Persian at 1730 GMT on 18 August broadcasts a commentary entitled: "The Patriotic Army Personnel Are Bound to Their Revolutionary Traditions." It says: Some 38 years ago, that is, 18 August 1945, a group of army officers in Khorasan rebelled against the shah's subservient regime. These officers arrived in Gonbad-e Kavus and were joined by other progressive officers from Tehran and other towns. This rebellion is known in the history of struggle by patriotic Iranian army personnel in the path of independence, freedom, and social justice as the Khorasan officers' rebellion.

The rebellion by the Khorasan officers was the start of armed struggle against the shah's regime on the path of our homeland's national and social liberation. The majority of these officers were educated in the school of the Tudeh Party — the only party defending the workers and other toilers. These officers regarded their armed struggle as part of the struggle by the million- strong masses, led by the Tudeh Party, for the real liberation of our homeland and of our toilers. These patriotic officers took the first step and, in fact, started armed combat against the shah's regime and its colonialist supporters.

Although the Khorasan officers' rebellion ended in failure, others followed their path and were taught the lesson of patriotism and service to the toilers in the school of the Tudeh Party. The people's wrath against and hatred for the shah's regime increased day by day until it culminated in the popular and anti-imperialist revolution of the toilers.

After the revolution, the remnants of officers who had participated in the Khorasan officers' rebellion continued their struggle for the aspirations of the revolution with the weapon of knowledge and the pen. "With the domination of imperialist agents, the rightists and the superficials over the Islamic Government, and the capitulation of the faint-hearted conciliators to these elements, and with the cowardly and insidious onslaught against the Tudeh Party, a number of these patriotic officers as well as contemporary liberal scholars were bound in fetters and chains, and a number of others are continuing their struggle in very difficult conditions.

There is no doubt that our homeland's progressive officers and noncommissioned officers, by continuing the revolutionary tradition of patriotic army personnel, will never and under no circumstances lay down the banner of revolutionary and popular views of the true forces of the revolution, particularly the Iranian Tudeh Party, in the struggle against the rule of ignorance and superstition-worship and the government of the rightists and supporters of the prosperous stratum."

Reportage on Recent Afghan Mujahidin Activities

Attack on Military Caravan

GF141616 Tehran IRNA in English 1604 GMT 14 Aug 83

[Text] Zahedan, East Iran, Aug 14, IRNA — Muslim Afghan mujahidin killed some 38 joint Soviet-Afghan forces in a recent attack on a military caravan which was carrying food and ammunition from the Soviet Union to Abshareh region in the border.

Muslim mujahidin, after the seizure of the caravan, distributed the four truckloads of sugar and military boots among the oppressed people of Abshareh region.

In this clash, one of the mujahidin and his son were martyred.

Fighting in Herat

LD171057 Tehran IRNA in English 1011 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] Mashhad, aug, 17 IRNA — Muslim Afghan mujahideen killed or injured 140 joint Afghan-Soviet forces, downed a helicopter and destroyed seven tanks belonging to them in a fierce attack to the joint forces to break the siege of the city of Herat, last week.

In a move to retaliate this defeat, joint forces bombed 12 villages in the vicinity of Herat, where Muslim Afghan mujahideen used to congregate, martyring 27 of the revolutionaries injuring many others and taking the lives of a great number of defenceless women and children there.

The Soviet aggressors also set on fire crops in villages by shelling mortars.

Joint forces transferred several tanks, fighters and heavy military ammunition to the area during the past two weeks for the siege of Herat and harming resistance of Afghan mujahideen.

Farah Province Attack

LD172058 Tehran IRNA in English 1921 GMT 17 Aug 83

[Text] Zahedan, Aug. 17, IRNA — The Afghan mujahideen in a surprise attack on the Soviet troops in the Herat-Kabul expressway in a region in the Province of Farah, August 14, killed 11 Soviet soldiers. Also a captured Soviet officer was court martialed and executed by the Muslim mujahideen.

IRNA quoting informed sources further added that in the three hour encounter, four Soviet military vehicles were destroyed while one mujahid was wounded.

President Ziaul Haq's Promise for Elections Examined

GF151544 Tehran International Service in Turkish 1830 GMT 14 Aug 83

[From " Glance at Developments in Iran and in the World" program]

[Text] Dear listeners, after 6 years of military rule, President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan said yesterday that elections will be held in Pakistan in 1985. As a result of the elections in about 1 and ½ years, Ziaul Haq will be the president and the prime minister will be someone of his chosing. Apart from this, Ziaul Haq also said that the 1973 Constitution will be amended and put into effect. Disclosing his views about the constitution, Ziaul Haq stressed that Islamic laws will be included in it in order that it becomes Islamic.

It has been understood that this constitution is the outcome of a new plan drawn up by the Armed Forces which hold key positions in Pakistan. In fact, it reflects their wishes. Let us recall that while there is talk in Pakistan about the participation of people in free elections and while new promises are being made, there is no disclosure about the time when political activities may begin and about the time the military rule will be lifted. Furthermore, the opponents of the present administration and those who dislike it are being arrested. According to official disclosures, more than 60 opponents of the regime were arrested only a few days ago. Those who disagree with the arrests have been issuing statements against the military rule to make their opposition known. The military regime has been holding meetings to find ways to prevent such activities and to discuss the functioning of the government which will be formed in the future. In fact, it is endeavoring to achieve a unanimous agreement. It has also been announced that the outcome of the meetings will be disclosed on the anniversary of Pakistan, that is to say, today — 14 August 1983.

In the statements they have issued, the opponents of the present military administration have disclosed that they will not participate in the elections and that they will organize demonstrations demanding the lifting of the military rule. According to the opponents of the regime in Pakistan, Ziaul Haq made two promises during the 6-year long military rule for free elections. However, he postponed the elections on the pretext that they will not be a positive move in the interests of Pakistan. The opponents of the regime have also pointed out that there is doubt among the people as to whether the recent promise for elections would be postponed. The people, therefore, do not have much confidence in the promises made.

The Muslim people of Pakistan are aware that there are significant differences between their just demands and Ziaul Haq and the behavior of the military regime. Thus they regard this state of affairs as dangerous. The people of Pakistan demand the introduction of Islamic laws and the unconditional release of political prisoners. No disclosure has been made to date regarding the way free elections will be held and the way the 6-year long military regime will be lifted. There is nothing concrete at the present. The people of Pakistan have not got a reply for their questions and it is doubtful whether they will get any.